STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY - OHIO PROFILE

STATE PREVENTION SYSTEM

Structure and Organization

The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) was created by legislation enacted by the State government in October 1989. As one of only four States in the Nation to address the issue of alcohol and other drug (AOD) addiction at the cabinet level, the Department coordinates the services of other State agencies, the criminal justice system, law enforcement, the legislature, local agencies, and treatment and prevention professionals throughout the State. ODADAS consists of six Divisions:

- Program planning
- Fiscal services
- Management information services
- Prevention services
- Quality improvement
- Human resources

ODADAS receives AOD funds for prevention from a number of sources. These include:

- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant
- U.S. Department of Education
- > Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act
- State General Revenue funds

The Division of Prevention Services, led by the Chief of Prevention, is responsible for prevention services and for training to address prevention issues. Prior to Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1996, ODADAS aligned its prevention services with the six prevention strategies identified by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) as follows:

CSAP	ODADAS

Information dissemination Awareness Education Education

Problem identification and referral Early intervention

Community-based processes Training
Environmental Advocacy
Alternatives Alternatives

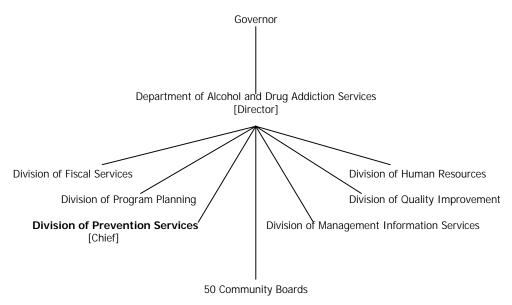
The substate organizational structure of Ohio's prevention system is based on 50 Community Boards that determine needs, plan services, and contract with and monitor providers at the local level. The Community Boards are divided into two regions: metropolitan and rural. Seven Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ADAS) Boards serve the State's metropolitan areas and provide substance-abuse related services exclusively. The remaining 43 Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards provide both substance abuse and mental health services throughout the remaining rural regions of the State. The Boards are units of county governments designed to manage the allocation of substance abuse resources, and as such, receive most of the 20% Block Grant set-aside funds. The Boards receive these Federal funds

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on a per capita basis; they may not compete with local providers for service resources. At the grassroots level, there are approximately 350 local programs – 275 of which receive Block Grant funds – that deliver alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) services to residents in Ohio's 88 counties.

In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1996, five out of 20 CSAP Exemplary Substance Abuse Prevention Program Awards went to Ohio prevention programs.

Organizational Chart



FUNDING AND RESOURCES

Year	State	SAPT	20% Set-
(FFY)	Funding	Funding	aside
1993	\$3,335,372	\$45,208,396	\$10,257,925
1994	5,235,040	53,151,494	12,188,370
1995	6,053,041	55,310,231	13,131,564

Allocation of Funds

CSAP Strategy	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Information Dissemination	N/A*	\$2,264,599	\$2,439,845
Education	N/A	5,879,670	6,334,666
Alternatives	N/A	0	0
Problem Identification and Referral	N/A	1,015,291	1,093,859
Environmental	N/A	1,574,737	1,696,598
Community- based Process	N/A	1,454,073	1,566,596
Other	N/A	0	0

^{*}The State did not begin to collect data according to the CSAP strategies until FFY 1994.

Resource	FFY	FFY	FFY
Spending*	1993	1994	1995
Planning,	N/A**	N/A	N/A
Coordination,			
and Needs			
Assessment			
Quality	N/A	372,558	367,474
Assurance			
Training (post-	N/A	257,965	255,946
employment)			
Education	N/A	N/A	N/A
(pre-			
employment)			
Program	N/A	N/A	N/A
Development			
Research and	N/A	178,240	164,465
Evaluation			
Information	N/A	368,000	336,903
Systems			

^{*} These expenditures fell outside the set-aside.

Substate Entities Receiving Set-aside funds for Prevention Service Delivery

- > 50 Community Boards
- ➤ 350 Community-Based Organizations (275 receive Block Grant funds)

Average amount of grant/contract:

- > FFY 1993 \$50,000*
- > FFY 1994 \$51,444
- > FFY 1995 \$50,000*

Per-capita 20% set-aside spending (population):

- > FFY 1993 \$0.93
- > FFY 1994 \$1.10
- > FFY 1995 \$1.08

Staff/Volunteers designated and supported by set-aside funding and level:

- > FFY 1993 -
 - State: 4.5Regional: N/A*Local: N/A
- > FFY 1994 -
 - State: 4.5Regional: N/ALocal: N/A
- > FFY 1995 -
 - State: 4.5 FTERegional: N/ALocal: N/A

STATE CONTACT

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^{**} The State did not begin to track resource development allocation until FFY 1994.

^{*}Estimate provided by State.

^{*}Data not available from State.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Definition of Prevention:

Ohio recognizes that "prevention is a proactive process which empowers individuals and systems to meet the challenges of life events and transition by creating and reinforcing conditions that promote healthy behaviors and lifestyles. To be effective, prevention must be comprehensive; that is, it must target multiple systems (families, schools, workplaces, community organizations, government institutions, and media) and use multiple strategies."

A corollary to this definition, according to the Chief of the Division of Prevention Services, is as follows: "Prevention is a planned process of approaches and activities designated to preclude the onset of alcohol and other drug abuse and/or addictions. Prevention services include awareness, education, training, and advocacy/systems development."

Does the State have prevention plan?

Yes; ODADAS Five Year Plan, 1993-1998.

Target populations for prevention services:

- Hispanic populations
- ➤ African-American populations

Total Number served:

- ➤ FFY 1993 N/A*
- ➤ FFY 1994 N/A
- > FFY 1995 1,700,000

Programs funded:

Туре	Number of Programs/Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	_
Awareness	*	*	*	Wellness/Health Promotion Work Group; Ohio Prevention Education Resource Center (University of Cincinnati); satellite Resource Centers in Columbus, Toledo, and Cleveland;
Education	*	*	*	Higher Education Substance Abuse Prevention Program; Drugs Don't Work in Ohio; Ohio Violence Prevention Process

^{*}Data not available from State.

Туре	Number of	Programs/Nui	Programs	
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Early intervention	*	*	*	Higher Education Substance Abuse Prevention Program;
Training	*	*	*	Ohio Violence Prevention Process; Ohio Youth Mentoring Program; Ohio Drug and Alcohol Studies Institute; Teen Institute; Ohio Prevention Education Conference
Advocacy	*	*	*	Drugs Don't Work in Ohio
Outreach	*	190/550**	*	Teen Institute; Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outreach Programs

^{*}In FFY 1996, Ohio re-aligned its prevention strategies to reflect those of CSAP. Therefore, data for the number of programs/number of individuals served for FFY 1993-1995 are not available

DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

Results currently available on prevention programs funded by the 20% set-aside (including needs assessment and data collection):

The State of Ohio has little information on prevention activities funded by the Federal SAPT Block Grant. However, in February 1997, ODADAS developed several specific goals to be implemented in July 1998; these goals include the incorporation of prevention standards, the formation of a statewide evaluation process, and the implementation of a prevention management information system (MIS).

Prior to State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1997 (FFY 1996), prevention providers reported to ODADAS via the Monthly Program Summary (MPS). The Department will require ODADAS-funded prevention providers to utilize the CSAP Minimum Data Set (MDS) program for collecting and reporting program information after July 1998. Ohio is one of 11 States that have participated in this pilot program. The MDS program is compatible with the new elevation approach and protocols that are being developed for ODADAS by an independent contractor. In SFY 1999, ODADAS will expand the pilot program to include 54 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities programs and 12 Urban Minority Alcohol and Drug Abuse Outreach Programs. It is anticipated that all AOD prevention providers may be able to utilize the CSAP MDS system.

Ohio presently does not hold any State agency responsible for needs assessment activities. The State does work with local providers to develop community plans and guidelines for needs assessments. Programs are structured around needs identified by the assessment process.

^{**}Number of educational sessions and number of participants, respectively, who attended the Ohio Teen Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Training and Technical Assistance:

Ohio has a statewide plan for improving the knowledge and skills of prevention professionals through the Ohio Prevention Education Center/University of Cincinnati, which is funded as Ohio's RADAR Center. ODADAS also provides the following training conferences:

- A three-day Ohio Alcohol and Drug Addiction Studies Institute for alcohol and other drug prevention and treatment, health/human resources, and criminal justice fields.
- A five-year residential Ohio Teen Institute for high school students and advisors
- Semi-annual Director's Meetings for providers and their Boards

These major training events are funded with a portion of the SAPT Block Grant funds.

Since ODADAS encourages prevention service providers across the State to search for other funding sources, the Department offers training in grant writing to providers.

Certification Activities:

Ohio utilizes an independent State Certification Board for the credentialing of the State's substance abuse prevention professionals. This Board, known as the Ohio Credentialing Board for Chemical Dependency Professionals, Inc., offers two levels of certification:

- ➤ Ohio Certified Prevention Consultant (OCPC) This credential is granted to professionals who are involved in the broad spectrum of prevention services (e.g., coordinating, advising, planning and administering, etc.)
- Ohio Certified Prevention Specialists (OCPS) This credential is granted to those whose primary duties are to provide direct services to the consumer (e.g., delivering school prevention curricula, facilitating youth and community groups, etc.)

Ohio does support the certification process by utilizing set-aside funds to conduct a four-day Annual Institute and the Ohio Teen Institute. Continuing Education Units (CEUs), required to maintain certification, are offered at all prevention events.